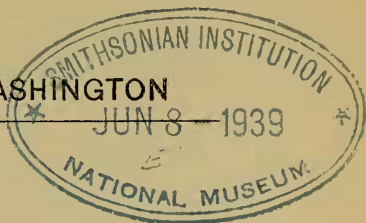


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
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A NEW APLOPAPPUS FROM THE DEATH VALLEY
REGION, CALIFORNIA.

BY S. F. BLAKE.

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston has recently sent me for study two collections of *Aplopappus* made by Mr. M. French Gilman on the summit of Telescope Peak in the Panamint Mountains of California. They prove to represent, as Dr. Johnston suspected, a very distinct new species, which may be described as follows:

Aplopappus gilmanii Blake, sp. nov.

Suffrutex pedalis ramosus foliosus resinosis glaber; folia spatulata parva sessilia hamata acuta cuspidata 1-nervia epunctata; capitula medio-cria apicibus ramorum solitaria vel 2-3 cymosa subsessilia vel lateralia breviter pedunculata radiata alba; involucri 5-6-seriati gradati 7-9 mm. alti phyllaria exteriora suborbicularia ad ovalia v. oblonga chartacea appendice subaequali lanceolata v. subulata herbacea squarrosa v. reflexa donata, intima oblonga chartacea obtusa v. apiculata; achenia dense erecto-pilosa.

Much branched undershrub "12-15 inches high, 20-24 inches broad"; branches divergent to erectish, the older with dark gray fissured bark, the younger yellowish- or greenish-white; leaves alternate, often with axillary fascicles, the internodes mostly 2-4 mm. long; blades spatulate, 6-8 mm. long, about 2 mm. wide, often conduplicate, coriaceous, light green, entire, resinous, the resin often aggregated in form of globules; branches or peduncles leafy essentially to apex, the heads subtended by 2 or 3 reduced leaves shorter than the involucre; heads slenderly campanulate, 8-12 mm. high, 9-12 mm. wide; disk 5-7 mm. wide; involucre 5-6-seriate, graduate, 7-9 mm. high, glabrous but resinous, the phyllaries 24-25, the 3-4 outer series with suborbicular or broadly ovate to oval or oblong-oval, chartaceous, whitish, 1-nerved base with narrower, subscarios, ciliolate margin, abruptly and subtruncately contracted into a longer to shorter, lanceolate to subulate, acuminate and weakly cuspidate, widely squarrose or reflexed, coriaceous-herbaceous appendage, the 2 inner series oblong, chartaceous throughout, obtuse or abruptly short-pointed, appressed,

without appendage; receptacle fimbriate; rays 6, pistillate, white, spreading, the tube slender, 3.5-4 mm. long, puberulous chiefly above the middle with clavellate hairs, the lamina oval, 3-denticulate, 4-nerved, glabrous, 5-5.3 mm. long, 2.3-3 mm. wide; disk flowers 16-18, fertile, their corollas white, puberulous with clavellate hairs on lower part of throat, 7.2-7.5 mm. long (tube 2.2 mm., throat slenderly funnelform, 3.7-4 mm., teeth 5, triangular-ovate, erectish, 1-1.3 mm. long); achenes (not mature) sub-cylindric, 5-ribbed, densely erect-pilose, 3.2-3.8 mm. long; pappus of about 30-38 rather fragile whitish hispidulous bristles up to 6.5 mm. long, somewhat graduate, the outermost only 2.5 mm. long; style branches 2.3-2.6 mm. long, the lance-subulate appendage 1-1.3 mm. long, equaling or very slightly shorter than the stigmatic area; anther tips lance-subulate.

CALIFORNIA: Summit of Telescope Peak, Panamint Range, Death Valley region, Inyo Co., alt. 3370 m. (11045 ft.), 25 Aug. 1938, *M. French Gilman* 3297 (type, Gray Herb.); same data, *Gilman* 3298 (Gray Herb.)

A species of the section *Asiris* of Hall, nearest *Aplopappus resinusus* (Nutt.) Gray of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, which likewise is abnormal in the genus in having white corollas, but readily distinguished from it and the few related species by the conspicuous, abruptly narrowed, widely squarrose or reflexed herbaceous tips of all but the innermost phyllaries.